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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/646,141	HUANG ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	OLUSEYE IWARERE	3687	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 December 2008*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on *01 November 2006* is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This communication is in response to the correspondence sent on 12/26/2008.

The remarks have been considered below.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

12/26/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3.   The rejections under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112 have been

withdrawn due to proper amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   **Claims 1 – 7, 9 – 15 and 17 – 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Kaneko et al. (2001/0020230) in view of Ham (7,370,005).

As per claims 1 and 9, Kaneko discloses, a computer-implemented method of

matching customer demand with a manufacturer supply of products from plurality of

factory facilities ([0085] the embodiment can easily be applied to a form in which a

plurality of locations are connected, if in each one of the connected steps, a scheme

planning process described below is sequentially repeated), comprising using a

computer to perform the steps of:

inputting demand data for a demand of at least one product requested by at least

one customer ([0010] The demand-supply steps include production or sales steps that

receive an order for purchase, which is construed as demand data) and supply data

corresponding to a production capacity of the factory facilities ([0010] and supply a

product or parts, and further include service provision steps that receive an order for,

place an order for, purchase and supply services);

performing a first matching operation to match the demand data with the supply

data to obtain a first demand-supply matching result ([0062] After the sales schemes

are inputted, the CPU 42 executes a process of calculating a total of orders for each

product placed from each of the sales steps 102, 104 to the product-producing steps

112, 114 (amount of order placed), separately for each sale step (step S104). The

amount of order placed by each sales step is determined by subtracting a deviation

between the input stock record and the sales scheme for the sales step from the stock

target value data stored for the sale step in the hard disk 64 functioning as the data

storage portion 22. [amount of order placement=stock target value-(stock record-sales

scheme)]. The calculation is construed as matching the data);

collecting rematched demand data corresponding to a portion of the demand

unsatisfied by the first matching operation from the demand data and collecting

rematched supply data corresponding to a portion of the production capacity unused in

the first matching operation from the supply data ([0066]If the result of determination is

negative, that is, if any one of the initially distributed amounts of orders placed is not

within the corresponding order receivable range of the product-producing step, the CPU

42 executes a process of adjusting the distribution of the initially distributed amounts of

order placement (step S112));

However, Kaneko does not explicitly disclose, classifying the rematched demand

data into a plurality of classified demand data records according to at least one attribute

of the at least one product and the at least one customer corresponding thereto, the

classified demand data having different priorities; and performing a second matching

operation to match the classified demand data with the rematched supply data based on

the priorities of the classified demand data to obtain a second demand-supply matching

result.

Ham teaches inventory replication based upon order fulfillment rates with the

features of classifying the rematched demand data into a plurality of classified demand

data records according to at least one attribute of the at least one product and the at

least one customer corresponding thereto, the classified demand data having different

priorities (abstract discusses classifying demand data into three groups); and

performing a second matching operation to match the classified demand data

with the rematched supply data based on the priorities of the classified demand data to

obtain a second demand-supply matching result (col. 9, lines 15 - 25 discusses

performing a matching operation based on the classified groups).

From this teaching of Ham, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system and method of Kaneko

to include the classifying and matching taught by Ham in order to adequately fulfill an

order.

As per claim 2, 10, 18 and 27, Kaneko discloses, wherein the first matching

operation step further comprises the steps of:

recording the first demand-supply matching result; and updating the demand

data and the supply data according to the first demand-supply matching result ([0031]

As shown in FIG. 1, the demand-supply scheme planning apparatus 20 has, as function

blocks, a data storage portion 22 for storing various kinds of data regarding each step,

which is construed as recording, a data input portion 24 for inputting a value of stock

record in each step, sales schemes in sales steps, etc., an index calculating portion 26

for calculating a profitability index, which is construed as updating).

As per claim 3, 11, 19 and 28, Kaneko discloses, wherein the second matching operation step further comprises the steps of:

recording the second demand-supply matching result; and updating the demand data and the supply data according to the second demand-supply matching result ([0031] As shown in FIG. 1, the demand-supply scheme planning apparatus 20 has, as function blocks, a data storage portion 22 for storing various kinds of data regarding each step, which is construed as recording, a data input portion 24 for inputting a value of stock record in each step, sales schemes in sales steps, etc., an index calculating portion 26 for calculating a profitability index, which is construed as updating).

As per claim 4, 12, 20 and 29, Kaneko discloses, wherein the demand data is defined by creating a demand table, the demand table characterizing the relationship between customer demand, the factory facilities, and manufacturing processes for the product as provided thereby ([0039] The operation of the demand-supply scheme planning apparatus 20 will next be described. FIG. 3 is a construction diagram showing an example of a supply chain as a specific example in which a demand-supply scheme is planned by the demand-supply scheme planning apparatus 20).

As per claim 5, 13, 21 and 30, Kaneko discloses, wherein the supply data is defined by creating a supply table, the supply table characterizing the relationship between the factory facilities, the capacity and manufacturing processes provided by the factory facilities ([0039] As shown in FIG. 3, the supply chain includes two sales step

102, 104 as dealers that sell products A, B, C, D, product-producing steps 112, 114 as

product-producing factories each of which produces some of the products A, B, C, D,

and supplies produced products to the two sales steps 102, 104, parts-producing steps

122, 124 as parts-producing factories each of which produces some of parts a1, b1, c1,

d1 for producing the products A, B, C, D and supplies).

As per claim 6, 14, 22 and 31, Kaneko discloses, wherein the rematched

demand data is defined by creating a rematched demand table that characterizes the

relationship between unsatisfied demand, the factory facilities, and manufacturing

processes for the product as provided thereby ([0085] FIG. 14 is a block diagram

illustrating a production scheme planning system according to the embodiment. FIG. 14

illustrates only a step concerned and its preceding and succeeding steps for the sake of

convenience, where only one pre-step and only one post-step are shown. However, the

embodiment can easily be applied to a form in which a plurality of locations are

connected, if in each one of the connected steps, a scheme planning process described

below is sequentially repeated, or a process of collecting or distributing information

exchanged with the pre-step and the post-step is executed).

As per claim 7, 15, 23 and 32, Kaneko discloses, wherein the rematched supply

data is defined by creating a plurality of rematched supply tables, the rematched supply

tables characterizing the available factory facilities of the manufacturing processes, the

manufacturer preferred factory facilities under cost consideration, and the customer

preferred factory facilities ([0085] FIG. 14 is a block diagram illustrating a production

scheme planning system according to the embodiment. FIG. 14 illustrates only a step

concerned and its preceding and succeeding steps for the sake of convenience, where

only one pre-step and only one post-step are shown. However, the embodiment can

easily be applied to a form in which a plurality of locations are connected, if in each one

of the connected steps, a scheme planning process described below is sequentially

repeated, or a process of collecting or distributing information exchanged with the pre-

step and the post-step is executed).

As per claim 17, Kaneko discloses, a system for matching customer demand

with a manufacturer supply of a product from a plurality of factory facilities ([0085] the

embodiment can easily be applied to a form in which a plurality of locations are

connected, if in each one of the connected steps, a scheme planning process described

below is sequentially repeated), comprising:

a match database ([0100] The order placement scheme processing portion 1033

plans an order placement scheme based on the production scheme planned by the

production scheme processing portion 1032, by referring to a database of components),

storing demand data for a demand of at least one product requested by at least one

customer and supply data corresponding to a production capacity of the factory facilities

([0031] As shown in FIG. 1, the demand-supply scheme planning apparatus 20 has, as

function blocks, a data storage portion 22 for storing various kinds of data regarding

each step);

a rematch database ([0100] The order placement scheme processing portion

1033 plans an order placement scheme based on the production scheme planned by

the production scheme processing portion 1032, by referring to a database of

components), storing rematched demand data and rematched supply data ([0031] As

shown in FIG. 1, the demand-supply scheme planning apparatus 20 has, as function

blocks, a data storage portion 22 for storing various kinds of data regarding each step);

a customer interface, enabling input of the demand data ([0030] a keyboard

interface 56 connected to a keyboard 58 and a mouse 60, an input/output interface 62

connected to a hard disk 64 and a floppy disk 66, etc.);

a factory interface, enabling input of the supply data ([0030] a keyboard interface

56 connected to a keyboard 58 and a mouse 60, an input/output interface 62 connected

to a hard disk 64 and a floppy disk 66, etc); and

a controller computer, coupled to the match database, the rematch database, the

customer interface, and the factory interface ([0030] As shown in FIG. 2, the demand-

supply scheme planning apparatus 20 has a hardware construction formed as a

general-purpose computer that is formed by a CPU 42 that is a central processing unit,

as a central component. A bus 44 connected to the CPU 42 is connected to a cache

memory 46, a cache controller 48, a main memory 50, a graphics controller 52

connected to a CRT 54),

performing a first matching operation to match the demand data with the supply

data to obtain a first demand-supply matching result ([0066] Subsequently, the CPU 42

selects from the adjustments 1-3 an adjustment that achieves the greatest profitability

index (step S212), and then ends the routine),

collecting rematched demand data corresponding to a portion of the demand

unsatisfied in the first matching operation from the demand data and collecting

rematched supply data corresponding to a portion of the production capacity unused in

the first matching operation from the supply data ([0066] If the result of determination is

negative, that is, if any one of the initially distributed amounts of orders placed is not

within the corresponding order receivable range of the product-producing step, the CPU

42 executes a process of adjusting the distribution of the initially distributed amounts of

order placement (step S112)),

classifying the rematched demand data into a plurality of classified demand data

records according to attributes of the at least one product and the at least one customer

([0066] This process is executed by a distribution adjusting process routine exemplified

in FIG. 7. When the distribution adjusting process routine is executed, the CPU 42

calculates adjustments 1, 2, 3, and calculates profitability indexes obtained by the

adjustments 1-3 (step S200-S210)), the classified demand data having different

priorities ([0097] The main location designation rule is a rule in which the post-steps are

assigned with priorities as restricting conditions, and orders from the post-steps are

processed in the order of descending priorities of the post-steps to supply vehicles or

the like to the post-steps), and

performing a second matching operation to match the classified demand data

with the rematched supply data based on the priorities of the classified demand data to

obtain a second demand-supply matching result ([0066] Subsequently, the CPU 42

selects from the adjustments 1-3 an adjustment that achieves the greatest profitability

index (step S212), and then ends the routine) ([0097] The main location designation rule

is a rule in which the post-steps are assigned with priorities as restricting conditions,

and orders from the post-steps are processed in the order of descending priorities of the

post-steps to supply vehicles or the like to the post-steps).

6.   Claims 8, 16, 24, 25 – 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Kaneko et al. (2001/0020230) and Ham (7,370,005), further in

view of Menninger (6,954,736).

As per claims 8, 16, 24 and 33, Kaneko and Ham disclose the claimed invention

but fails to explicitly disclose, wherein the attributes of the corresponding products and

customers are new customers and manufacturing processes of the product, existing

customers and new manufacturing processes of the product, and existing customers

and manufacturing processes of the product.

Menninger teaches a system, method and computer program product for order

confirmation in a supply chain management framework, with the feature of wherein the

attributes of the corresponding products and customers are new customers and

manufacturing processes of the product, existing customers and new manufacturing

processes of the product, and existing customers and manufacturing processes of the

product (col. 16, lines 20 - 26; The advantages of being able to share and update a

common data base at the convenience of all users provides enhanced coordination between all participants, which is construed as new and existing customers, improved planning, less over-ordering and product waste, and less time spent managing and coordinating local promotions. For new contracted distributors, daily distributor, which is construed as new and existing manufacturers, invoice feeds can be established.)

From this teaching of Menninger, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the demand-production scheme planning apparatus and storage medium of Kaneko to include the corresponding attributes of taught Menninger in order to evaluate and select new systems.

As per claim 25, Kaneko and Ham disclose, an allocation planning module to receive demand data for a demand of at least one product requested by at least one customer ([0010] The demand-supply steps include production or sales steps that receive an order for purchase, which is construed as demand data) and supply data corresponding to production capacity of the factory facilities ([0010] and supply a product or parts, and further include service provision steps that receive an order for, place an order for, purchase and supply services);

However, Kaneko fails to disclose a system of demand and capacity management comprising:

a capacity model having route information for the product, wherein the route information records a plurality of tools; and a capacity management module to reserve capacity according to the demand data and the route information.

Menninger teaches a system, method and computer program product for order confirmation in a supply chain management framework, with the feature of a system of demand and capacity management (col. 17, lines 34 – 38; further benefits include reduction in obsolete inventory cost, reduction in lost sales due to shortages, improved promotional decision making, reduction in supply chain cost through improved inventory and capacity management), comprising:

a capacity model having route information for the product, wherein the route information records a plurality of tools (col. 17, lines 50 – 53; leading to predictive supply chain decisions, which is construed as route information for the product, for the benefit of manufactures, suppliers, distributors and operators is a major benefit provided by the present invention) (col. 17, lines 58 – 60; a first set of data collected from a plurality of stores of the supply chain utilizing a network); and

a capacity management module to reserve capacity according to the demand data and the route information (col. 129, lines 29 – 31; product supply parameters corresponding to each supply chain participant are then determined based on information including the data in operation 11004) (col. 17, lines 60 – 67; the first set of data relates to an amount of goods sold by the stores. A second set of real-time data is collected from the stores utilizing the network in operation 1134. The second set of real-time data relates to the amount of goods sold by the stores. The second set of real-time

data is compared against the forecasting in operation 1136 and the results of the

comparison are fed back for facilitating supply chain management in operation 1138).

From this teaching of Menninger, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the demand-production

scheme planning apparatus and storage medium of Kaneko to include the system of

demand and capacity management of taught Menninger in order to improve the invoice

system and revenue.

As per claim 26, Kaneko and Ham disclose, wherein the allocation planning

module further comprises:

a data input module, inputting the demand data the supply data (0010] The

demand-supply steps include production or sales steps that receive an order for

purchase, which is construed as demand data);

a first match module, performing a first matching operation to match the demand

data with the supply data to obtain a first demand-supply matching result ([0062] After

the sales schemes are inputted, the CPU 42 executes a process of calculating a total of

orders for each product placed from each of the sales steps 102, 104 to the product-

producing steps 112, 114 (amount of order placed), separately for each sale step (step

S104). The amount of order placed by each sales step is determined by subtracting a

deviation between the input stock record and the sales scheme for the sales step from

the stock target value data stored for the sale step in the hard disk 64 functioning as the

data storage portion 22. [amount of order placement=stock target value-(stock record-

sales scheme)]. The calculation is construed as matching the data);

a rematch data collection module, collecting rematched demand data

corresponding to a portion of the demand unsatisfied in the first matching operation

from the demand data and collecting rematched supply data corresponding to a portion

of the unused capacity in the first matching operation from the supply data ([0066]If the

result of determination is negative, that is, if any one of the initially distributed amounts

of orders placed is not within the corresponding order receivable range of the product-

producing step, the CPU 42 executes a process of adjusting the distribution of the

initially distributed amounts of order placement (step S112));

a classification module, classifying the rematched demand data into a plurality of

classified demand data records according to attributes of the corresponding products

and customers, the classified demand data having different priorities (Ham abstract

discusses classifying demand data into three groups); and

a second match module, performing a second matching operation to match the

classified demand data with the rematched supply data based on the priorities of the

classified demand data to obtain a second demand-supply matching result (Ham col. 9,

lines 15 - 25 discusses performing a matching operation based on the classified

groups).

As per claim 27, Kaneko and Ham disclose, wherein the first matching operation

step further comprises the steps of:

recording the first demand-supply matching result; and updating the demand

data and the supply data according to the first demand-supply matching result ([0031]

As shown in FIG. 1, the demand-supply scheme planning apparatus 20 has, as function

blocks, a data storage portion 22 for storing various kinds of data regarding each step,

which is construed as recording, a data input portion 24 for inputting a value of stock

record in each step, sales schemes in sales steps, etc., an index calculating portion 26

for calculating a profitability index, which is construed as updating).

As per claim 28, Kaneko and Ham disclose, wherein the second matching

operation step further comprises the steps of:

recording the second demand-supply matching result; and updating the demand

data and the supply data according to the second demand-supply matching result

([0031] As shown in FIG. 1, the demand-supply scheme planning apparatus 20 has, as

function blocks, a data storage portion 22 for storing various kinds of data regarding

each step, which is construed as recording, a data input portion 24 for inputting a value

of stock record in each step, sales schemes in sales steps, etc., an index calculating

portion 26 for calculating a profitability index, which is construed as updating).

As per claim 29, Kaneko and Ham disclose, wherein the demand data is defined

by creating a demand table, the demand table characterizing the relationship between

customer demand, the factory facilities, and manufacturing processes for the product as

provided thereby ([0039] The operation of the demand-supply scheme planning

apparatus 20 will next be described. FIG. 3 is a construction diagram showing an

example of a supply chain as a specific example in which a demand-supply scheme is

planned by the demand-supply scheme planning apparatus 20).

As per claim 30, Kaneko and Ham disclose, wherein the supply data is defined

by creating a supply table, the supply table characterizing the relationship between the

factory facilities, the capacity and manufacturing processes provided by the factory

facilities ([0039] As shown in FIG. 3, the supply chain includes two sales step 102, 104

as dealers that sell products A, B, C, D, product-producing steps 112, 114 as product-

producing factories each of which produces some of the products A, B, C, D, and

supplies produced products to the two sales steps 102, 104, parts-producing steps 122,

124 as parts-producing factories each of which produces some of parts a1, b1, c1, d1

for producing the products A, B, C, D and supplies).

As per claim 31, Kaneko and Ham disclose, wherein the rematched demand

data is defined by creating a rematched demand table that characterizes the

relationship between unsatisfied demand, the factory facilities, and manufacturing

processes for the product as provided thereby ([0085] FIG. 14 is a block diagram

illustrating a production scheme planning system according to the embodiment. FIG. 14

illustrates only a step concerned and its preceding and succeeding steps for the sake of

convenience, where only one pre-step and only one post-step are shown. However, the

embodiment can easily be applied to a form in which a plurality of locations are

connected, if in each one of the connected steps, a scheme planning process described below is sequentially repeated, or a process of collecting or distributing information exchanged with the pre-step and the post-step is executed).

As per claim 32, Kaneko and Ham disclose, wherein the rematched supply data is defined by creating a plurality of rematched supply tables, the rematched supply tables characterizing the available factory facilities of the manufacturing processes, the manufacturer preferred factory facilities under cost consideration, and the customer preferred factory facilities ([0085] FIG. 14 is a block diagram illustrating a production scheme planning system according to the embodiment. FIG. 14 illustrates only a step concerned and its preceding and succeeding steps for the sake of convenience, where only one pre-step and only one post-step are shown. However, the embodiment can easily be applied to a form in which a plurality of locations are connected, if in each one of the connected steps, a scheme planning process described below is sequentially repeated, or a process of collecting or distributing information exchanged with the pre-step and the post-step is executed).

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 - 33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure. Speicher et al. (2002/0046125), which discloses systems and

methods of correcting supply/demand imbalances in multi-tier exchanges, Ham

(7,370,005), which discloses inventory replication based upon order fulfillment rates.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to OLUSEYE IWARERE whose telephone number is

(571)270-5112. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Matthew S. Gart can be reached on (571)272-3955. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Matthew S Gart/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
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OI